



## FOREIGN.

Something in the Eastern Wind Which May Not Blow Over.

Russia Inclined to Pound Turkey While No Other Power Is Looking.

Their Attempts to Insert Extra Articles into the Treaty of Berlin.

The Sultan Said to Have Been Prevented with Difficulty from Talking War to Austria.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.  
PEST, Oct. 13.—The appointments of Herr von Tiso and Baron von Wenckheim to act provisionally as Ministers of Finance and the Interior respectively were officially announced. Herr von Zedlitz has been definitely relieved of his duties as Minister of Finance.

## THE OCCUPATION.

VIENNA, Oct. 13.—The *Moskau Review* repeats the announcement published yesterday that Austria will proceed to occupy Novarazza at the proper time, regardless of the protest of Turkey, but adds that at the moment it is unnecessary to extend the occupation beyond its present boundary.

## TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

London, Oct. 13.—A Constantinople dispatch says the Porte has received information that the Russians have recommenced marching on Adrianople (presumably from the north). All foreign military attacks have left Constantinople to verify this intelligence. Prince Labanoff starts for Adrianople Monday.

A late dispatch reports that the Turks occupied Bozcaabat when it was evacuated by the Russians. Gen. Todevien now summons the Turkish commander to withdraw from the place and to return to Adrianople. Salter Pasha has been ordered its evacuation, and Labanoff will accompany it.

The Turks have mounted guns on the Constantinople line.

## THE SULTAN ANGEL.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A Constantinople correspondent reports that the Sultan wished to add to the note to Austria an intimation that any further advance of Austrian troops would be considered in contravention of international law, and an infringement of the Sultan's sovereign rights. He was only permitted to add to this by Safer Pasha offering to resign.

## THE CREEF DIFFICULTY.

To a conclusion of a treaty supplementary to that of San Stefano is that the Russians insist upon the insertion therein of Art. 26 of the treaty of San Stefano. At least two great Powers support the Porte's objection to this article, as it would interfere with certain stipulations of the treaty of Berlin concerning Eastern Roumania.

## THE BRITISH FLEET.

London, Oct. 13.—A Berlin dispatch states that, as Tchataltsja, which the Russians continue to hold, does not belong to the line which the London Cabinet considers necessary for the defense of Constantinople, the British fleet will not return to the neighborhood of the Bosphorus.

## SCHOUVALOFF.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Count Schouvaloff will return to London the present week to resume his position as Russian Ambassador, for some time at least.

## AFGHANISTAN.

## THE AMEREE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch from Simla says the latest rumor is that an immediate advance through the Khyber Pass is probable. The rumor appears to rest on no particular authority. The *Telegraph* reports Afghan tribesmen to the south of the Tigray. The Viceroy's private emissary writes from Cabul under date of the 6th inst. that he has received permission to leave, and would bring the Ameree's answer.

## FRANCE.

## THE COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Two companies of marines and two men-of-war have been ordered to New Caledonia from Cochinchina in consequence of the insurrection.

## MINISTER NOTES.

had, up to Friday, received sixty thousand francs for the relief of the fever-stricken people of the United States.

## ITALY.

THE INTERNATIONAL.  
Florence, Oct. 13.—The *Nazione* reports that an international movement is anticipated in some frontier towns and the authorities have arranged for vigorous repressive measures.

## DEFISION IN OTHER QUARTERS TO MAKE TERRAIN THREBLE.

NAPLES, Oct. 13.—The volcanic activity of Vesuvius has greatly increased.

## GERMANY.

THE LIVERPOOL CATASTROPHE.  
Liverpool, Oct. 13.—There were between 4,000 and 5,000 persons in the Coliseum Theatre last night when the terrible and fatal panic occurred. It appears that one of the performers was about to open his curtain when the lights went out, and the audience, who had been seated in the dark, were stampeding for the exit. An upright pillar in the centre of the doorway stopped the passage and one of the men attached to the theatre cut it away, enabling some of the impeded people to escape.

A scene of the greatest excitement prevailed outside the theatre. The fire-engines and fire-escapes arrived, and the firemen, joining the police, entered the building to reassure the people. The manager of the theatre, upon the first alarm, rushed into the pit from the entrance, and, after a brief struggle, became a fugitive, but all his efforts were ineffectual until the theatre had been nearly cleared, when the dead and injured were carried to the Royal Infirmary. Two of the dead were women, three were boys, and thirty-two were strong, able-bodied men of the laboring class.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Several persons have been drowned at Cortemigni and Milesimo, Northern Italy, by the overflow of the Borromeo River.

## THE CRISIS.

BROOK BALFOUR & CO.'S FAILURE.  
London, Oct. 13.—The news of impending financial disasters which have long been predicted since the failure of the Bank of the City of Glasgow found justification in the announcement of the failure of Hengh, Balfour & Co. Investigations to-day show that the larger of the two liability estimates, \$100,000,000, is near the mark. At the opening of the Cotton Exchange in Manchester to-day trade was found almost paralyzed by the blow. The excitement extended to every branch of commerce. The almost universal expression was, "If Hengh, Balfour & Co. fails, who is safe?" This firm held a leading position in Manchester. The failure is reported to have been occasioned by losses in the shipments of

Manchester goods to India and China. The amount of debts due and exports of goods much agitated, and the failure will seriously affect Lancashire commerce.

In London the feature of the money market is the withdrawal of nearly £1,000,000 of gold from the Bank of England for transmission to Scotland and Ireland.

The Indianapolis Journal learns from a railroad official who attended the meeting of the roads east from Indianapolis, held in this city last Thursday afternoon, that arrangements were made for pooling all East-bound traffic from Indianapolis to all points east of Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit, and Port Huron, the latter being 25 to 30 miles from the Indiana line. The roads also agreed to pool their traffic to Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis via Cincinnati, and the roads west from Indianapolis to St. Louis. The agreement to take effect May 1. Pending the operation of the pool, the present tariff rates and classification are to be strictly adhered to.

The New York Lake Erie & Western Rail Company's mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, to secure a new issue of bonds, was filed in New York last Wednesday. It provides for three series of bonds, one due Dec. 1, 1880, \$25,000,000, at 6 per cent interest; one for \$25,000,000, due Dec. 1, 1883, at 6 per cent interest; and one for \$50,000,000, due Dec. 1, 1886, at 6 per cent interest. The principal and interest are payable in gold. The bonds are held in trust for the payment of existing mortgages and indebtedness.

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THE RAILROADS.

CHICAGO & LAKE HURON.  
The Detroit Post and Tribune gives the following full account regarding the foreclosure proceedings of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad before the United States Court in this city last Friday.

The master of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad came up in the United States Circuit Court again yesterday, in continuation of the suggestions of the receiver, that the court should not accept the offer of the road to the receiver. The receiver had not been forthcoming as a means of remitting, and it was feared gold would have to be exported, but the supply having been renewed during the last day or two, it is not thought likely that gold to any extent will be shipped to that quarter at present. The demand at the bank for advances was maintained until the diversion from the bank of about \$1,000,000 worth of United States bonds, which for New York, at a small amount, upon the bank's advice, had not been forthcoming as a means of remitting, and it was feared gold would have to be exported, but the supply having been renewed during the last day or two, it is not thought likely that gold to any extent will be shipped to that quarter at present. 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AMUSEMENTS.

Mick's Theatre.  
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Two Orphans."

Hooley's Theatre.  
Randolph street, near Clark and Lasalle. "Our Bachelors."

Harvey's Theatre.  
Burke's the Court-Dome. Engagement of the Hyatt Sisters. "Urina."

Academy of Music.  
Baldwin street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.

Exposition.  
Lake shore, foot of Adams street.

White Stocking Park.  
Lake shore, foot of Washington street. Game between the Chicago and Indianapolis Clubs at 3 p.m.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks were quoted at 99 cents on the dollar.

Edinburgh, a small town of about 1,000 inhabitants, in Lawrence County, Pa., near Newcastle, has been almost swept out of existence by a fire, which burned 225 buildings, including stores, dwellings, hotels, churches, etc., the loss being between \$350,000 and \$400,000.

EUGENE A. CRONIN, of Oregon Electoral notoriety, is dead. He did his best to help TILDEN steal a State and to earn his share of the money forwarded from 15 Gramercy Park with which to "Gobble" the Presidency. He was merely a tool in the hands of the chief conspirator, who is now receiving his punishment in the contempt and execration excited by the publication of the cipher telegrams, and who is as dead politically as CRONIN is physically.

The intelligence that the Russians are once more marching upon Adrianople has created a stir in Constantinople, and already the military attaches of the various Legations there have left for the scene of operations to see what the new movement means, while the gravity of the situation, together with the prospect of a difficulty with Austria concerning the occupation of Novi-Bazar, is such that guns have been mounted on the Constantinople line of defenses.

There were but sixteen deaths from yellow fever within the limits of Memphis for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening, though the total was brought up to twenty-two by deaths in the adjacent districts. At New Orleans the number was fifty, and at Chattanooga nine. Frost has been anxiously looked for during the past two or three days, but though the temperature is cool, the freezing point has yet been reached, and the number of new cases continues dimly large in consequence.

A series of interesting and valuable experiments in the production of sugar from cane-stalks, recently conducted at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, are described in a letter printed in another column. From the results obtained through methods and appliances far from perfect, as well as from the successful operations already conducted in various parts of the country, there is reason to anticipate that another year's experiments will go far toward demonstrating the feasibility of the profitable manufacture by farmers of merchantable sugar from the stalks of nearly-ripened maize and from sorghum.

One effect of the October election is the determination of the Republican Congressional Committee to send a large number of eminent honest-money talkers into the States where they can do the most good. There will be no more of GORHAM's nonsense about trucking to the Fintists, and honest-money documents will be circulated liberally. Some attention is also to be paid to South Carolina, where, by proper effort it is believed some effective work can be done to counteract the shotgun policy instigated by the Democrats under the tacit sanction of Gov. HAMPTON. The recent opinion of the Attorney-General has pointed out the way by which Republican meetings can be held under the protection of the Federal laws—viz., by making the election of Congressmen the chief issue—and the bulldozing Democrats brought to justice if they persist in breaking up the meetings. It would not be a bad idea to send a few men like GARFIELD, BLAINE, and BEN HARRISON to speak at Republican meetings in South Carolina, as an offset to the shotgun plan.

A letter which we print this morning from a New York correspondent presents the political situation in that State as being in the highest degree encouraging to the Republicans, and the reverse for the Democrats. The former are working, as they have not worked before for years, shoulder to shoulder, and with no visible trace of the dissensions which but a few weeks ago threatened to seriously impair the chances of success in November. On the other hand, the Democracy is torn by the warring of factions, each more intensely interested in the defeat of the other than in the success of the party as a whole. In such a condition of things the Republicans confidently expect to elect their candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, to obtain a good working majority in the Legislature, and thus make sure of a Republican United States Senator, and to make a gain of Congressmen in many of the close districts, such as the Eleventh, Fourteenth,

Sixteenth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second, in which Democrats were elected by small majorities two years ago.

The Chicago cigar-makers have adopted an extremely sensible resolution,—that is, that nothing can be gained by inaugurating strikes against individual employers. They propose to strike through the ballot-box, which is by far the wiser plan, since it costs nothing to vote, while it has been proved by experience that strikes in the workshop cost more than they come to; that the wages and the money spent during the interval of idleness which follows a strike are seldom regained if the strike succeeds, and never if it fails. The ballot-box is free, and the majority rules; and while there will be found a wide diversity of opinion regarding the wisdom and utility of the measure advocated by the Socialist Labor party as a remedy for low wages and long hours, no one will dispute the right of the working-man to strike through the ballot-box.

SHALL THE CURRENCY BE DEBASED?

The present situation of American politics, so far as the financial question is concerned, presents a controversy which has no precedent in the history of nations.

There is no instance in history where a nation, in the absence of war or other overwhelming calamity, has voluntarily sought to debase its currency and destroy its value, and destroy the national credit. Yet that is the proposition now pending before the country, that the United States, with a paper currency and a coin currency all of equivalent and exchangeable value, shall voluntarily, and in time of profound peace, disbase the use of coin as money and debase the value of the paper money. In the history of mankind there is no precedent for such a proceeding, and yet the American people at this time are in a maze of excitement over the question of adopting this extraordinary proposition. The issue of paper money and the long-continued circulation of depreciated paper money has been common. It exists now in Austria, Italy, Russia, and various Spanish American States. It has existed in past times; but we do not recall an instance of the issue of national paper money which has not been forced by imperative necessity, or its continuance in a depreciated condition save when war or other national disaster or calamity has rendered it impossible to discontinue it or to improve its value. Austria, Russia, and Italy have a depreciated currency to which the Government is a party; but the continuance of war and various political complications have rendered it impossible for either country to discontinue the use of the forced money or to improve its value. The efforts, hopes, and energies of all three nations have, however, been directed, not only to improve the value of the paper currency, but to render it further as unnecessary. France, driven by the necessity of war and the actual presence of a conquering enemy, has withdrawn the paper money, and now, after the withdrawal of the President, he now turns upon him as one of the submisses of self-sacrificing patriots. A Washington dispatch commenting upon his late letter says that he is regarded as more honest and sincere in his convictions than most of the Southern Democrats; and the New York *Advertiser* refers to him as "one of the most prominent among those Southern Democrats who chose patricially to throw the weight of their influence in 1876 in favor of a peaceful and constitutional settlement of the Presidential dispute."

There is an episode in the career of Ben Hill which sheds light on the quality of his honesty. We allude to the celebrated debate in the Lower House of Congress, participated in by BLAINE, GARFIELD, and HILL, on the proposition to confer special honor upon JEFFERSON DAVIS by begging him to accept a pardon. In the course of that debate it was shown by uncontested evidence that the brutalities committed upon Union prisoners at Andersonville by Gen. WINDER were unparalleled in the annals of history.

That those atrocities were perpetrated with a deliberate purpose to win the bloody shirt, is the same man who has refused to print the speeches of SCHURZ and BLAINE because they were in favor of honest money. It does not need much further testimony to place him where he belongs—among the worst of partisans. The President does not need any defense, but it may be said, to show the dirty, partisan conduct of GORHAM, that the President, when he delivered this particular speech, was an invited guest of the Minnesota State Fair Association. In Chicago he was the guest of the fakers, in Toledo he was the guest of an Inter-State Fair Association. His trip was made for the purpose of observing the agricultural and material resources of the Northwestern States. It had no political significance, and was not intended to subserve any partisan purpose. At every place where he was received he was the guest of the people, irrespective of party. To have indulged in a political speech under such circumstances, devoted to eulogy of his own party and abuse of his opponents, would have been an act of gross disrepute, and would have damaged him in the estimation of all honorable men of every party. It serves to show, however, that petty partisan malignity of this machine hummer, whose only industry thus far has been displayed in waving the "bloody shirt" and helping to dandle the rag-baby. No man has done more to prejudice and endanger the success of the Republican party, not only in his own State but also in the whole country, than he is.

In the case of a case so strong as to paralyze nearly every other Southern Congressman's tongue, Ben Hill rose in his place and proceeded to make an elaborate defense of ANDERSONVILLE; (2) a general defense of the management of Rebel prisons throughout the Confederacy; (3) on the strength of an anonymous letter in a newspaper to charge gross atrocities upon the conductors of prisons at the North. On this point he had the audacity to say: "When the gentleman from Maine speaks again, let him add that the atrocities of Andersonville do not begin to compare with the atrocities of Elmira, of Fort Douglas, or of Fort Delaware; and of all the atrocities, both at Andersonville and Elmira, the Confederate Government stands acquitted from all responsibility and who deliberately violate their trust."

What course would an "honest" man have pursued under such circumstances? One of two. Either he would have maintained that absolute silence which gives ascent, or would have frankly admitted the forces of the truth, allowing the name of DAVIS to go down in history loaded with deserved infamy. What did Ben Hill do?

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No presumption of honest purpose can stand for a moment to the credit of a man who deliberately lies; and that Ben Hill knew, in making the statement we have quoted—knew it to be absolutely false, there is not the slightest shadow of a doubt. There is, however, perhaps, for some of the real corruptionists kept themselves hidden in the long grass, like snakes.

TILDEN and his nephew, PELTON, were at one end of the wire in "Gramercy Park"; and MABLE, JOHN F. COYLE, Washington lobbyists, and C. W. WOOLLEY, ringster of Cincinnati, were in Florida, at the other end, talking to each other in cipher which has now been deciphered and made public.

Those "wistling statesmen," with the innumerable MABLES at their head, were in Florida to "see a fair count." Here is some of the talk that passed between the "Reformers" and the poor-minded statesmen. It tells the story of what was contemplated and attempted:

WOOLLEY, IN FLORIDA, TO HAYEMER, IN NEW YORK, DEC. 2.  
May WOOLLEY gave hundred thousand dollars, less half for TILDEN additional board members—  
MABLE, JOHN F. COYLE, C. W. WOOLLEY, D. L. PELTON each five thousand dollars. Can you tell me what is the sum required to pay off TILDEN?

WADDELL, IN FLORIDA, TO TILDEN, DEC. 1.  
Have just received TILDEN's decision re Board and expenses of his campaign. Will pay him half a hundred thousand dollars. Can you tell me what is the sum required to pay off TILDEN?

PELTON, IN FLORIDA, TO TILDEN, DEC. 1.  
Tiledgram received. Will deposit dollars agreed, if cannot, draw before vote member received.

NOTE TO FLORIDA, THE HAYEMER, DEC. 2.  
My WOOLLEY gave hundred thousand dollars, less half for TILDEN additional board members—  
MABLE, JOHN F. COYLE, C. W. WOOLLEY, D. L. PELTON each five thousand dollars. Can you tell me what is the sum required to pay off TILDEN?

PELTON, IN FLORIDA, TO TILDEN, DEC. 2.  
If we fail with the ballot-box in 1876, by reason of force, a startling question will present itself to the American people. I trust we will not fail. I hope the Northern people have had a sufficient subsidence of passion to see this question fairly. If we must have war... if folly, if wickedness, if inordinate love of power shall decree that America must save her Constitution by blood.

It is the duty of the paper, as the currency of the country. Every dollar, whether paper or coin, is to be a dollar in fact as well as in name; the country is to know no more a currency of fluctuating value. The United States are to take a position with France, England, Germany, and Holland, with a currency all of the same value, all equivalent to coin, all having the purchasing power of coin, and all exchangeable for coin.

At this moment, when the nation is about to rouse from the long prostration—from the emanation of a depreciated paper currency,—and to enter upon a renewed life of prosperity, it is proposed that the Government shall demonetize all coin; shall declare all the paper money of coin value; and shall demonetize all paper containing a promise to pay at any time in anything of value, and to flood the country with reams of printed paper, irredeemable promises, debased values, and stamped as the legal money of a nation of honest, intelligent people. We must let the reason of all men, learned and unlearned, of every occupation and employment, who make any pretense to patriotism, intelligence, or honesty, whether such a scheme should be countenanced or not.

It is the secret of his late letter. It is a Georgia production, addressed to a fire-eating friend. In Washington Mr. HILL calls upon the President, assures him of his support in all measures for the public interest, and expresses the strongest confidence in his integrity, and patriotism. He returns to Georgia and finds his constituency of a widely different opinion. His neighbors all have "claims" against the Government they detect and never cease to revile. They are looking forward to the time when a Democratic Congress shall pass favorably upon those claims. They believe that the next Congress will be Democratic in both branches. They expect Mr. HILL to support their "claims" with tongue and vote, and he promises to do it. They inquire if the President will sign the bills. HILL says "No!" emphatically. But they say: "Does not the President wish to conciliate us?" Have not you said: "The President is honest, just, and patriotic?" If he is opposed to our claims he is neither honest, just, nor patriotic; he is a black Republican liar and villain! Down with him; away with him; let him be impeached!" What is Mr. HILL to do? He has solemnly assured his neighbors, over and over again, that if the Democratic party cannot win at the polls it will take up the sword and inaugurate a new rebellion. These neighbors now say to him: "Threaten the President with impeachment; thrust the Porter-Committee under his nose, and dare him to veto our bills for claims on pain of being driven from the White House. What does the democratic do? He does the bidding of his masters. Like a whipped cur, he whines about, then reels groveling in the dirt. Having but lately exulted, flattered, and kept up such a steady flow of honeyed words in the ear of the President, the unsusppecting public came to look upon him as one of the submisses of self-sacrificing patriots. A Washington dispatch commenting upon his late letter says that he is regarded as more honest and sincere in his convictions than most of the Southern Democrats; and the New York *Advertiser* refers to him as "one of the most prominent among those Southern Democrats who chose patricially to throw the weight of their influence in 1876 in favor of a peaceful and constitutional settlement of the Presidential dispute."

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## THE PULPIT.

Christ's Relation to Religious Ideas—  
Sermon by Prof. Swing.

The Goodness of Cleanliness—A Sermon on the Yellow Fever.

Some Good Advice to the City Fathers by  
the Rev. Brooke Herford.

Farewell Discourse of the Rev. John Atkinson, of  
Grace E. Church.

## RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

CHRIST'S RELATION TO THEM.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning in

the Central Church, taking as his text:

And Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit unto Galilee: and there went out a fame concerning him throughout all the country round about Galilee and the Jordan: and straightway many came together unto him, having need of healing; and he healed them all.

The two statements that Christ came into Galilee in the power of the Spirit, and that the fame of Him went out through all the regions round about, go together as cause and effect.

The coming in the power of the Spirit was the reason for the spreading of the fame; the region round about was overflowing with Christ's praise because of His power, overflowing with the love of God. This verse leads me to inquire into Christ's Relation to Religious Ideas.

Was He a revealer of religious doctrine? Did

He discover for man any hidden principle of

moral or pietistic? Was He in the field of religion what an inventor is in the realm of science, or what a discoverer is amid the mysteries of Nature? Evidently He was not, for we cannot point to a single religious idea in Christianity which was not in the world before Christ came. In their two greatest the Church leaders have often placed upon the Nazarene the crown of originality, and to all persons viewing the master on all sides that such wreaths are out of place. Let us here be awed by the founder of the Church any honor which a subsequent time may be compelled to recall. The only service the human race can render such a being as Jesus is to study the actual facts, and not the desirable facts of the great historic page of His life. We cannot, therefore, affirm that Christ came to earth importing new doctrines, for the tenets of the ministry were then all derived from the Disciples of One of the Prophets.

How now all those notions which we call Christian rise up out of the vast when you kindly call them? A protracted mind overcomes all the difficulties of the past, and the poets, and orators, and all the quickening souls, then our earthly hearts are filled again, and the faded glory of the past is restored.

To keep alive in the mind a realization of truth is an end of ineffable value. It is known that nations which have been won over to the cause of Christ are more likely to succeed than those which have not.

What misfortunes were they that they were not won over to the cause of Christ?

What misfortunes fell on Egypt and Greece? On the sculptured tomb of a priest who died in Egypt, perished 4,000 years ago, there is a picture of the people of their "deceit," and the people of their "deception."

I honored my father; I esteemed my mother; I found graves for the unburiied dead; I interred the dead in the caskets of orphans as though they were my own children; for when I was held captive by ropes 1,000 feet long, and when it was inflicted as big as a house, and promised and imposing sight in its upward much like the universe of the company to be in the dream of the flat immovable greenbacks. The Scranton typists of the Ohio "Ice" and everlasting smash on the same day, soon got to be as large as a barn yard; and bound in iron, was cast of wind and carried against the sharp fence, until it suddenly fell to the ground in a limp, disengaged armful of silk and whistling had a smell. It was symbolic opened to the Olio infatuation.

MONS. W. REED, pastor of the German Church, Indianapolis, addressed a letter to Collier, and has

nothing so related to his congregation experiences and observations on the people. Among other brave words

REED had a kind word to say in

that it has become popular to

see a Chinaman. He is always

so, looking at the same way. Mock, snarl,

and wag the tail of the dog, and he

what he has done that he should be

the hoodlums.—"I regard at ge-

nerally the same way the way of the same old crass orator's trade;

but all his fanatics sacrificed and

the world did not see why he did not

not see why this is so. He looks as if

to burst in tears, on the never ceas-

ing clamor of the world, and of

that he born him, outraged by the land

do not wonder that he desires to

be a Chinaman. He is a Chinaman.

There is one paper, and the people

of the world, who wish to inflame

accident. They had a paper, and

when it was held captive by ropes 1,000

feet long, and when it was inflicted as

big as a house, and promised and

imposing sight in its upward

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ground in a limp, disengaged armful of silk and whistling had a smell. It was symbolic opened to the Olio infatuation.

Father of all, in every age,

By earth, by savage, and by sage,

And one of the classics said, "You may find

tribes which have no ships, no books, no arts,

but you cannot find a tribe that has no

prayer, no sacrifice, no offering, no

or any form of religious worship."

What misfortunes were they that they

were not won over to the cause of Christ?

What misfortunes fell on Egypt and

Greece? On the sculptured tomb of a priest

was a picture of the golden rule.

Heroes have never been inventors, nor

but only powerful voices which have

been uttered through the public heart,

but they have not been inventors of

the world. To the world, they have not

been inventors of the world.

They have not been inventors of the

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